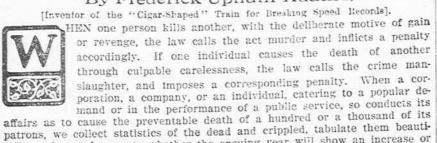
By Frederick Upham Adams,



fully, and speculate as to whether the ensuing year will show an increase or a decrease in the slaughter. We write editorials denouncing it. Occasionally we arrest, prosecute, and convict the employee who was unfortunately in charge of the death-dealing device. But what is done to those who are directly responsible for these deaths?

What penalty is exacted from those who profit from the use and maintenance of systems known to be defective, obsolete, and dangerous to human life? The death roll is in the tens of thousands, but what jail holds a corporation president, and on what gallows was swung the manufacturer of poisonous adulterations?

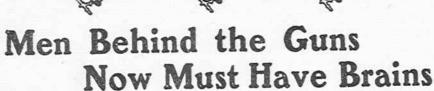
Ninety per cent, of the great accidents and catastrophes which sicken us with horror, and which then are forgotten by all save those whose dead lie in unnumbered resting places,-ninety per cent. of these are directly traceable to the criminal greed and murderous avarice of profit seekers. The possession of the dollar is exalted above the sacredness of human life.

Let us examine one concrete example. It is not necessary to specify corporation or locality, for the simple reason that most communities know the lesson by heart. By familiar methods a steam or electric railway obtains a franchise permitting it to use certain streets and to cross others. The law limits the speed to a certain rate. It also makes mandatory the erection and maintenance of safety gates at such crossings. This requires the employment

of operators for these gates. The fixed policy of the company is to refrain from erecting and operating these gates. The division superintendent knows perfectly well that it is only a question of time when persons will be killed at these unprotected crossings, but he also knows that a recommendation from him to erect gates will not only be ignored, but that it may also cost him his position. Some official of the city knows that gates should be erected, and he makes the demand on the corporation. But it is cheaper to bribe the representative of the city than it is to erect the gates, in many an instance, and some authorized agent of the corporation bribes the guardian of the city's rights to prove false to his duty. As

a rule, this is not a difficult matter. All this sounds brutally frank, but the time is at hand when murder and bribery will not be handled with gloves or described with tender and evasive sentences. Men, women, and children are killed at this unguarded crossing. The company maintains a department to settle with the survivors of these dead on the easiest possible terms. It is positively known that some will be killed each year,-the same law of average obtains as in everything else,-but it is the firm belief of certain corporations that it costs less to pay damages for the dead and maimed than it does to conform to the law which aims to compel the safeguarding of those who have an inalienable right to the use of the streets crossed by the railroad in question.

"Does it cost more to kill them than it does to protect them?" is the question which arises in the mind of the average "practical" railroad man when the abolition of grade crossings is under discussion .- Success.



By General Lord Roberts, of Great Britain,



TERRIBLE lesson awaits the nation whose soldiers find themselves opposed by equally brave but better trained opponents on the field of battle. No amount of money, no national sacrifices, will then avail; for modern warfare moves fast and time lost in peace can never be made up during the stress of a campaign.

If the citizens of so great and prosperous a nation as ours are to remain exempt from compulsory service in time of peace without the safety of the empire being endangered the right class of men must be attracted to the regular army by good conditions of pay and pension; and it is the bounden duty of the state to see that every able-bodied man in this country, no matter to what grade of society he may belong, undergoes some kind of military training in youth, sufficient to enable him to shoot straight and carry out simple orders if ever his services are required for na-

tional defense. Modern guns necessitated the complete abolishment of the idea that men must be mere machines. Officers are no longer directly able to control their men, because the fighting formation has been changed and therefore the men must have a far higher standard of individual intelligence, while among the officers intelligence, self-reliance and the power of leading must be on a proportionately higher level.

The report of the commission on the war in South Africa made it clear that much is still needed before Great Britain can have an army fit in all respects for war under modern conditions. Among other things, she must have a larger proportion of mounted troops for rapid reinforcement and in order to quickly seize points of vantage.

It will be necessary to have a reserve force of officers, amounting to some thousands. These can be made available by a system for the military training of the entire youth of the country. Such a reserve is essential to our success, no matter under what system our army may be organized.



CAN testify to the wonderful change in the physique of the children-1,200 in number-in the day industrial schools in Liverpool. In swimming competitions they have beaten every school in the city time and again, while in cricket, football and other outdoor games they have been most successful. They all belong to the lowest strata of society and all live in slumdom. Fed three times a day by the late School Board and now by the Liverpool City

Council, they manifest the benefits of good food regularly supplied. Concerning the Manchester schools of the same type, it was stated by a witness that of the children who were physically unable to go through a course of drill on entry only 2 per cent. remained unfit after a few weeks' feeding. It was also declared that one could easily pick out the industrial schoolboy in the ordinary school after his discharge.

The remarkable feature about the Liverpool children is that, despite the fact that they return at 6 P. M. to their wretched homes, they all escaped being afflicted by recent epidemics of zymotic diseases, which was not always the case with other members of the family who were attending ordinary schoos and were not fed.

To me it is incredible that these children are made strong and healthy, while the girls in a London school for want of food are unable, to the tune of 80 per cent., to take part in a new scheme of drill, which had, perforce, to be abandoned. Ample evidence was produced by heads of schools that the mental powers of the children were enfeebled by want of food, and the whole situation was summed up by Sir Lauder Brunton when he said, in answer to an economic objection, that "there is no more danger in feeding children physically than there is in feeding them mentally."-The Forum.



His Influence With the Better Class of His Countrymen Beyond Question.

By David Gray.

HE influence which the discredited Filipino leader still possesses even with the upper class of his countrymen is as undoubted as it is surprising. The Filipinos present were all his superiors in education, and probably most of them were also his superiors in affairs, as the Western world understands it. Several of the company had at various times been his advisers, had devised for him his policy, and had executed his official acts. They had been behind the scenes and understood the causes for his rise and fall, knew

him as he really was: yet all of them manifested a deference, as if for the mythical personality which the populace and peasantry still credit. Gravely and quietly Aguinaido acknowledged his reception. He spoke slowly and guardedly in a soft voice, more the thin, high-pitched voice of a child than of a man. He said little, but his manners were gentle and, with his old friends, affectionate. The first impression which he created was a

pleasant and dignified one, save for the expression of cautious cunning in his eyes, and for the lines of the mouth, which showed a habit of exaggerated repression .- The Century. "I have ten bales of cotton that I | Prof. H. Benton, assistant professor

explanation. "Well, it is just this his services. way: Cotton may not go to 10 cents this ten bales must bring 10 cents."

am going to get 10 cents a pound for," of agriculture, has received a very am going to get 19 cents a pound lor, remarked a large farmer to the report- agriculture in Washington, which he er a few days ago, says the Yorkville will likely accept, says the Anderson Enquirer. The reporter thought the wail. Prof. Benton is a valuable man speaker was joking, and asked for an and the College can ill anord to lose

Unfortunately the largest diamond in way: Cotton may not go to 10 cents

agr : this spring or next summer, but

it will reach that figure eventually.

the world is not of the crystalline sort
used as a gem. If it were its value
would be fabulous, for it is seventeen and I am going to hold these ten bales times larger than the famous Victoria until in does. Of course I expect to diamond, the largest of modern finds, sell a lot of other cotton at prevailing which was sold for \$1,500,000. Its value market prices in the meantime, but depends upon the use to which it can be put when broken up.

Locked Up

Taken to Moundsville, W. Va., in

Washington, Special,-August W. Machen, the former head of the free delivery of the Postoffice Department, and the foremost figure among the offiicials, politicians, and contractors indicted as a result of the postal investigation, and Diller B. Groff and Samuel A. Groff, both of this city, convicted in connection with the promotion of a letter-box fastener scheme, left Washington with a party of 11 other convicts for Moundsville, W. Va., shortly after 6 o'clock Tuesday night, to serve a sentence of two years' imprisonment. The three prisoners, who had surrendered to the United States marshal early in the day, spent part of the afternoon in the jail here, and were taken from there to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad depot in a carriage, accompanied by a guard. The men were placed in a special car, which was attached to the regular night train for the West. All three were handcuffed. Machen occupied a seat in the car plone, while the Groff brothers were linked together by their handcuffs. There were four guards, one remaining at each end of the car. The three postal prisoners had a corner of the car to themselves. Occupying other seats in front of them were 11 negro criminals. None of Machen's relatives was at the depot to see him off, but a large number of friends greeted him, shook his hands, and in several cases pledged their readiness to supply him money if he needed it. A letter carrier, not uniformed, grasping his hand, said he had the sympathy of thousands of carriers. Groups of curious spectators were gathered at

STATEHOOD BILL PASSES.

The Senate Enacts Measure Providing For Two New States.

Washington, Special.-After a continuous sitting of almost nine hours the Senate at 8:45 o'clock Tuesday night passed the joint Statehood bill. As passed the bill provides for the admission of the States of Oklahoma, to be composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and New Mexico, according to its present boundaries, with Arizona eliminated. The long session was characterized by exciting incidents and many surprises. Beginning promptly upon the convening at 12 o'clock the Senate proceeded to consider the various amendments which had been suggested by the committee on Territories and which had been passed over. One of the first of these taken up was the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, in what is now Indian Territory for the next ten years and this was displaced with a substitute offered by period of 21 years, and this was adopted by a vote of 55 to 20. The first surprise of the day came when the committee accepted Mr. Foraker's amendment providing for a separate vote by each of the Territories and Arizona on the constitution to be adopted by the proposed State of Arizona. That provision had scarcely been made a part of the bill when Mr. Bard offered his amendment, which nad been originally offered by Patterson and which provided for the admission of New Mexisubsequent proceedings of importance revolved. It was at first adopted by the close vote of 42 to 40. This vote was taken while the Senate was sitting reversed in the Senate proper by the tie vote vote to 38 to 38.

Arrested at Lynchburg.

Lynchburg, Va., Special.-The local police arrested a negro named Chas. Caldwell, on a letter from Sheriff Julian, of Salisbury, who is wanted in Salisbury on the charge of robbing a safe and stealing therefrom \$200. less than an hour after receiving the letter, the negro was locked up, and most of the stolen money was recovered. An officer is expected here to take the negro back to North Carolina,

Negro Rifles Safe.

Salisbury, N. C., Special.-The chief of police at Lynchburg, Va., telegraphed Sheriff Julian that he had captured Chas. Caldwell, a negro boy about 14 years old. The boy last week stole from the private safe of Mr. W. W Reid a wealthy real estate owner. Mr. Reid lives with his daughter, Mrs. H. A. Barnhardt, and is very old. He sometimes failed to lock his vault and the negro knew this. Just what amount was taken could not be accurately determined, but it exceeded \$200. The Lynchburg officer said today that \$200 had been found upon the boy criminal. He will be brought back this week.

Bad Blizzard in the South.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.-With a blizzard raging in north and east Texas and rain and sleet falling in many districts in Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, weather conditions are decidedly worse than at any time since the present storm began. A blizzard has been sweeping over the cattle ranches of western Texas for two days and tonight shows no sign of abatement. Thousands of cattle are reported to be suffering and in many cases totally deprived of water.

Situation in Poland Serious. St. Petersburg, By Cable. -For the moment the startling crime in Helsingfors has withdrawn attention from the strike situation throughout Russia. Tuesday's events in Poland and Caucasus, however, are quite serious enough in themselves. Disorders in the smaller industrial towns in Poland have added more than a score to the total of the killed, and troops have been sent to Warsaw and Kutno (83 miles west of Warsaw) to quell uprisings there. The strike conditions in Caucasus are becoming worse and traffic on the Trans-Caucasian Railway is

interrupted.

TWO UNDER ARREST PALMETTO AFFAIRS DANGER SEEMS OVER

General Cotton Market.

MACHEN AND GROFFS IN PRISON Salveston, steady 7 11-16 Wilmington, steady New York, quiet 7.80 Augusta, quiet 7 9-16 St. Louis, quiet Louisville, firm 7 11-16

Charlotte Cotton Market. These figures represent prices paid o wagons: Strict good middling7% Good middling 71/4 Strict middling 71/2 Middling 71/2 Finges 6 to 7 Stains to 6

An Unusual Occurrence. Winnsboro, Special-The unusual ocsurrence of two funerals at the Presbyterian church at the same time was witnessed here Wednesday. The funeals of Mrs. S. A. Boylston and Wiliam Orr Sloan were held at the Presbyterian church at 12 o'clock. Mrs. Boylston was interred in the Presbyerian cemetery and then Mr. Sloan's pody was taken to the Associate Re-'ormed Presbyterian cemetery. Among Mrs. Boylston's pall bearers were J. I. Neil ,Sr., Preston Rion, W. D. Douglass, Longstreet Gantt, S. D. Dunn, D. V. Walker and J. J. Obear. Mr. Sloan's pall bearers were: Honmary, Dr. J. C. Bucanan, W. A. Beatu, A. D. Hood and S. D. Dunn; active, Beorge F. Lauderdale, Jr., J. McCants Douglass, Teasel Clarke, Jas. L. Bryion, Jr., John L. Hardin and Henry E. Matthews. Rev. S. C. Byrd held the services over both bodies.

A Gruesome Find.

Union, Special .-- A gruesome find was made at the Monarch cotton mills Wednesday afternoon when as the coton was drawn through the long black suction pipe into the picker room, in the midst of which, as it fell out, was 1 long black withered finger.

The missing member was apparently the third finger of the left hand and the nail still remained on it. Where the cotton the finger was found in came from of course cannot be ascertained, but it is thought it must have been here in Union county, as Monarch mills is a heavy buyer of Union county raised cotton.

South Carolina Items.

Polk Odom shot and killed Houston H. Hembree near Holly Springs, Spartanburg county. Odom has been arrested and lodged in the county jail. From what could be gathered concerning the tragedy, it appears that Houston Hembree and two of his sons were out looking for the wife of Thomas Hembree, son of the deceased, yesterday afternoon. Some of the party carried guns, Mr. Gallinger which extended the amendment to the entire State for a They halted near the house of Odom, a halted near the house of Odom, a neighbor, and inquired if Thos. Hembree's wife was there. Odom said she was not and Houston Hembree, who made the inquiry, started off. His sons testified that a short time afterwards Odom shot at Houston Hembree, inflicting a wound in the right leg, the bullet severing the femoral artery. The man walked about two miles and finally bled to death. After the fatal wound had been inflicted, Odom and one of the sons of the deceased fired at each other four times. None of the volleys took efco as a State without the addition of fect. The inquest was held by Acting Arizona. This amen ment proved to Coroner Holt and the verdict of the be the point around which all the jury was the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Polk Odom. Deputy Sheriff White arrested Odom at his home. The prisoner is a young man about 25 years old. The in committee of the whole, and was victim was about 50 years old, and a wife and eight children survive him.

Mr. Johnson Sayle Watson, a well known citizen of Greenwood county, died at his home here Monday after a long illness. He was in his 55th year, having been born November 7, 1850. He was reared at Phoenix, in this county, by his grandfather, the late Johnson Sayle. He was known as a citizen who, respecting the law and loving order at all times, was faithful to his State. He was buried here Wednesday at 11 o'clock. He leaves, besides his bereaved widow, one child, H. L. Watson, one sister, Mrs. E. L. Woseley, and

one half brother, Joe Lake. A Distressing Accident.

Elloree, Special.—Charles Livingston, a young man about 21 years old, while adjusting a belt at A. L. Otts' ginnery was caught in the shafting and both arms and legs were broken. The body of the young man was wrapped around the shafting in a most torturing manner, mutilating the flesh of his legs and breast before assistance could reach him. Medical aid was quickly summoned and all that is possible is being done to save the young man. At this writing the patient is resting fairlwell, but grave doubts as to his recovery are held.

As to Duke's Sanity.

New York, Special.-The question of whether Brodie L. Duke, of Durham, N. C., is competent to manage himself and his property, was submitted to a jury by a decision of Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court. The petition for a commission to decide whether Mr. Duke is competent was filed by his son, B. Laurence Duke. The motion was opopsed by Mrs. Alice Webb-Duke, to whom Duke was married in December last.

Man Charged With Asault Escapes, Marion, N. C., Special.-News reached here, that Alf Hooper attempted to assault the 15-year-old daughter of John J. Sprouse at Denning, in this county, on the night of the Sth. Hooper had been working for Sprouse that day, and only lived a short distance from Mr. Sprouse. He went into the sleeping room of the girl and she awoke and called, thinking it was her father, and then Hooper ran off, making good his escape. He was tracked this way until he came to Marion and took the train for Tennessee.

In St. Petersburg

WAS NO RIDTING IN ANY QUARTER

Demonstrations Were Not Attempted and the Only Disorder Was in a Theatre at Night When Abuse of the Czar Was Shouted by the Audience.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.-The an-

ticipated renewal of trouble amonk workmen today was not realized. Neither strikers nor students made the slightest attempt to demonstrate, and throughout the day the city presented a normal appearance. The Emperor's creation of a joint commission of masters and workmen, chosen by themselves, to investigate the cause of discontent among the laborers has made an exceedingly good impression, being considered definite evidence of the government's purpose to compel some of the rapacious masters who have paid starvation wages to do justice to their employes.

The imperial decree ordering the formation of the committee reposes the presidency of the body in Senator Chidlovski, a member of the council of the empire, and instructs the committee to ascertain immediately the causes of discontent of St. Petersburg workmen and devise measures to prevent such discontent in the future. The committee consists of representatives of government departments, the various industries, and the workmen. The President is authorized to report in person to the Emperor and determine the number and mode of selection of the committee. At the Mali Theatre a scene was created by cries of "Down with the autocracy" and personal abuse of the Emperor. The demonstrators were ejected from the

The police continue to make arrests. The Czar's Announcement.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The news that Emperor Nicholas has endorsed the scheme for the revival of the Zemsky Seabor, or ancient land parliament, which the old Emperors invoked in times of stress, has spread through the city and created intense satisfaction among liberal classes. The newspapers this morning were filled with articles descriptive of this ancient Russian instittuion, indicating that word had gone forth that the government had decided to listen to the voice of representatives of the people. Naturally, there is some skepticism as to whether the government intends frankly to take the steps, but the general verdict is that if the Emperor has succeeded in shaking off reactionary influences and now proceeds in good faith to summon the Zemsky Seabor, they will rally to his support the moderate Liberals, and perhaps arouse a wave of genuine enthusiam in the country. Liberals are convinced that the meeting of such a representative body must be followed by important and widespread reforms.

West Blizzard Swept.

Kansas City, Mo., Special.-Reports Sunday night from Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas, northern Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Oklahoma say that unusually cold weather prevails. In Omaha the thermometer registered 16 degrees below zero at 9 o'clock. High winds prevail in many localities, drifting the snow badly, and delaying railroad traffic in all directions. Reports from Oklahoma and Indian Territory say the thermometer was 5 below zero in several places, and ranged at zero all day. From all parts of the two Territories come accounts of suffering and death as the result of the sudden norther.

Visiting New York.

Washington, Special. - President Roosevelt left Washington Monday morning for a two-day visit in New York, during which he will make a speech at the Lincoln birthday celebration at the Waldorf-Astoria, spend a short time at the Press Club banquet at the New Astor House, lunch at the University Club, dine in "Little Hungary," and visit friends.

Atlanta's Troubles Ending.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.-With large forces of men, who have been repairing since the havoc of the recent sleet (Sunday), both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the telephone companies are getting their wires in better condition, and Atlanta is in closer touch with the outside world than she has been for a

The recent storm was the most deand telephone companies to restore normal conditions will reach an enormous sum.

Four Injured by Explosion.

Erie, Pa., Special.-An explosion of natural gas at the home of the caretaker of the city water works reservoir seriously injured four persons this evening. Two of the injured were so badly shocked and burned that they may die. All were blown through a second-story window and down an embankment 30 feet high. The injured are: Louis seiter, aged 40 years and and Samuel Pfister, aged 65 years.

Oil Men Support Kansas.

Toledo, O., Special.—At a meeting Sunday of the Oil Men's Association, composed of crude oil producers in the Trenton rock-oil fields of Ohio and Indiana, the situation in Kansas was discussed by the 30 or 40 members present, and resolutions were unanimouly adopted that the State of Kansas is entitled to the sympathy and moral support of the oil trade everywhere in its contest with the Standard

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

Records in the Office Not in a Satisfactory Condition For a Considerable Period.

The report of the legislature special committee to examine the books of State officers in part as follows:

To the General Assembly of South Carolina:

Your committee appointed to make quarterly examination of the offices of the State treasurer, comptroller general, sinking fund commissioners and

the secretary of state beg to report: That they have examined the book of accounts of the above named officers and find the offices of State treasurer, comptroller general and sinking fund correct, with proper vouchers, the offices and the books neatly and well kept, and the committee, with pleasure, commend the efficiency and courtesy of the officers and assistants in these several departments.

Appended are statement from the books of the several departments. We beg to call attention to the fact that the office of the comptroller general is sorely in need of cases, etc., for the preservation of the valuable records in that office. Papers of great value are compelled to be left uncovered and unprotected for lack of safe and convenient places to file them, and should a fire occur in that office, as did occur in the secretary of state's office, the loss would be irreparable and nothing would be saved except such records and books as can be and are kept in the already crowded safe. We earnestly urge supplying this office with proper fixtures and that sufficient appropriation be made for this purpose at this

As to the secretary of state's office, the report says:

This office has not been included in the examinations heretofore, but last year this additional duty was placed on this committee and it has been an onerous, unpleasant and extremely difficult matter to ascertain the exact to be effective." and true condition of the finances of this office-due to many reasons which we will atempt to show later on. When we first went to this office in

April, 1904, we were informed that we

could conclude our labors "in 10 min-

utes" and were shown the bank books and a mere statement of amounts, aggregate, received in that office and amount paid State treasurer. On insisting that we came for a real examination we were begged for time to prepare books, etc. However, your committee went to work, but soon found, on account of the absence of books and improper entries of cash received, wrong and improper entries made in the books furnished, which had been badly kept. Your committee feeling the need of a thorough examination adjourned and secured the services of an accountant, Mr. J. C. Hollis of Gaffney, S. C., and with his valuable assistance made up a book of every item we could find and was furnished by Mr. R. M. McCown, the assistant clerk, said book being now in the possession of your committee. After adjourning and before our return with Mr. Hollis many errasures and corrections were made on the books attempted to be kept. The only way we could do was to handle each declaration for charter, return, application for notary public-in fact every paper during Mr. Gantt's admintration. Seeing that considerable time would be consumed in this examination, we did not feel justified in going back of his term without express authority, so did not do so, but feel now that this should be done by the committee to be appointed.

In comparing the return of corporators to the charters that were recorded, we found some unrecorded and thers eroneously recorded, such as where a charter had been granted in the sum of \$15,000, same was recorded as having been issued in the sum of \$50,000. This work we did not complete on account of a very damaging fire in the office where, principally, all records were kept, and since that time we have been unable to do any such work, for the books were badly injured, hence such examination was necessarily sus-

pended. In many cases we found where over collections had been made, aggregating \$367.55 ranging from 50 cents to \$77.50. There was no evidence that these various items had been returned to the proper parties, but on the contrary, the secretary of state informed us we "had nothing to do with these excess amounts, as that was a matter between himself and the parties sending them." We do not agree to such a proposition. On the book which was supposed to be kept items were left off entirely. To illustrate: Camperdown mills, chartered April 30, 1904; charter

Improper amounts credited to State:

Puckhaber Bros., Charleston; charter

fee \$100, and others.

fee \$50; amount State credited with \$15, March 23, 1904. We feel compelled to condemn this carelssness in handling the people's money and in not keeping proper entries of all moneys coming through the office, also the method that has prevailed in many instances where a credit system has been allowed. To give an instance, the Norris Cotton mills, charter increased on April 10, 1903; charter fee \$50; amount received after charter issued, \$25; and the claim was made that the late Col. D. K. Norris contended that "the office storm, continued their work all day already owed him \$25." Either this money is lost to the State or is a loss to the secretary of state; at any rate such practice should be discontinued. There are oher instances. These items of over-collections may have been returned, but we have no evidence of same. Your committee is cognizant of one instance where there has been a structive in the history of the city. The amount spent by the telegraph February 23, 1904, and refund made June 23, 1904, after these matters had ance. Mayor A. been called to the attention of this office.

We regret to report that "all moneys" have not been paid over "quarterly" to the State treasurer as is required by law, same being held, in some instances, considerable time after the expiration of the several quarters.

Your committee begs to report that, as the report of receipts and disbursements will show, hereto appended, the secretary of state has deposited in bank several hundred dollars in excess of the amounts shown by his books or evidenced by proper vouchers in his office, as having been collected for fees. his wife; Harry Seiter, aged 14 years, In this amount, no doubt, is included some of these excess collections sent by mistake by different parties throughout the State and which do not belong to the State, but should be refunded to the proper parties when the

charters were issued. We found by mere chance that one item of \$102.50 for charter of the Union 31 attack Warehouse company of Columbia, char- left bank tered on the 15th day of January, 1902 during Mr. Cooper's administration but su was presented for payment in June, great, 1904, and has not yet been turned over | were to the State treasurer, being, we are informed, now in the office of secretary at D of state. There may be other items of Mr. Gantt's predecessor still outstand- mately ing, but, as we stated, we did not go outlyin

THEIR CASE Greene and Gaynor Will Have Their

Rascality Aired at Last

FUGITIVES WILL BE GIVEN

The United States Government Wi Its Appeal to the British Privy Cocil From the Canadian Court's fusal to Hold For Extradition to Man Indicted With Capt. Oberlin M. Carter For the Savannah River Im-

London, By Cable.-The privy coun-

cil rendered its decision Wednesday

morning in the Greene-Gaynor case, in

favor of the American government. The council reversed the two judgments of Justice Caron, of Quebec, August 13, 1902, and ordered the respondents to pay the costs of the appeal. The council's decision caustically criticises the action of Justice Carson in releasing Greene and Gaynor, and Caron's "extraordinary intervention," and adds: "Where a prisoner is brought before a competent tribunal charged with an extradition offense and is remanded for the express purpose of affording the prosecution an opportunity of bringing forward evidence whereby the accusation is to be supported, if in such

treats a remand warrant as a nullity and proceeds to adjudicate the case as though the whole evidence was before him, it would paralyze the ad-The decision simply reverses Justic

a case upon a writ of ha

judge

beas corpus a learned

Carson's judgment and leaves Green and Gaynor under remand as before Justice Caron intervened. John F. Gavnor and Benjamin Greene were indicated in Savanna Ga., Dec. 8, 1899, charged with en bezzlement and defrauding the Unite States government, together with Car tain Oberlin M. Carter, in the perform ance of government contracts for the improvement of the Savannah rive and other river and harbor work that district, the illicit profits being e

timated at \$2,000,000. Gaynor and Greene were arrested New York. They contested extraditi to Georgia, and when the United Sta commissioner decided that they my go to that State and plead to the i dictments, they fied to Canada. The had been at liberty on \$40,000 bail each and this was forfeited. Efforts to ex-tradite Greene and Gaynor from Montreal were progressing favorably, and the extradition commission was sit-ting in Montreal, when Gaynor and Greene went to Quebec. A question arose as to whether they could be brought back, and detectives kidnapped them and took them to Montreal. There was a big legal fight over this action, and a Quebec judge issued writ of habeas corpus, which served on the jailer at Montreal, delivered up the prisoners without tification to the extradition tribu to Quebec. Efforts to quash the of habeas corpus under which they been returned were denied by Ju Caron. After a long legal control Gaynor and Greene obtained their erty within the limits of the proving Quebec. The United States govern an annegled to the nrivy England, the highest court in

Will Be Arrested Again. Washington, Special.-The State partment received notice of the a of the privy council through th lowing cablegram from Amba Choate: "Court decided in our fa relation to Gaynor-Greene case ion rendered by Lord Chancell in case of the Kity D. vs. the l court granted leave to appeal dition of return of vessel to q Although sufficient detail is before the law officers here rant a final opinion as to the the privy council's decision, ent understanding is that it in the immediate re-arrest and Greene, who are now Quebec under surveillance of ton secret service officers.

country

Favor Private Car Washington, Special .- A

of Georgia and West Virgi growers, headed by J. H. Georgia, appeared before committee of the House con inter-State and foreign comm vestigating private car lines, in test against any legislation that mi have the effect of eliminating the of private cars.

Bank of Spartanburg Burns. Spartanburg, S. C., Special Bank of Spartanburg, on the centre of the city, fire Wednesday nigh were discovered at it was a threatening with water connect stages made it look seemed that adjoin ignite, but they trol. The building G. Floyd and wa \$3,000. The loss

More Electi Washington, Spec

dent of the bank

flames originated

committee of merchan six of the eight bills the bureau of navigation to efficient the steamboat re whose inadequacy w horrifying effect by cum disaster.

St. Petersbur peror has rec patch from Jaranese Changt vere

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